filled by the electors present, which they could legally

do under the statute of New Jersey.

In the case of Daniel M. Frost of Missouri, the committee find that prior to the Rebellion he was an officer in the United States Army; had taken the oath required; that he had been a member of the Missouri Legislature prior to that time, and as such had taken an oath to sup port the Constitution of the United States; and that he was an officer of the Confederate Army. These facts rendered him ineligible to be an elector.

Mr. Frost received a pardon from the President of the
United States on the 28th of October, 1865. The committee find as a conclusion of law that this pardon did
not affect or remove the disability as imposed by the
Fourteenth Amendment, the report helding that the
tissability could only be removed by the two-thirds vote
of both houses of Congress. Mr. Frost did not attend
the meeting of the Missouri Electoral College, and the
alleged vacancy was filled or attempted to be filled by
the electors present. The committee find as a conclusion
of law that under the statule of the State of Missouri the
electors present had no power whatever to fill the
vacancy occasioned by the absence of Frost, and that
their action in attempting to do so was void. The committee find that inasmuch as Frost was ineligible to be
an elector he was also ineligible to be appointed.

In the case of Holliday of Virginia, the committee find
that he was a Centennial Commissioner at the time of
election, and that he was therefore ineligible to be an
elector. Mr. Holliday did not attend the meeting of the
Electoral College, and those present filled the vacancy,
which the committee find they could legally do under the
statutes of Virginia.

The committee further find that should the doctrine These facts rendered him ineligible to be an elector.

atutes of Virginia. amed by Gov. Grover of Oregon be conceded—which committee report as indefensible in either law or rals—then Mr. Stifel, the Republican candulate in op-ation to Mr. Frost in Missouri, and the Republican position to Mr. Frest in Misseuri, and the reachest candidate in opposition to Mr. Holliday, were each enti-tled to receive the crifficate of the Governor, and each entitled to act as Presidential elector. This report does not cover the Oregon case, as the investigation in that case is under a special resolution of the Senate. The report in that case will be made in a

A FLAW IN THE BILL.

EMBARRASSMENTS LIKELY TO ARISE FROM THE CLAUSE PROHIBITING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES FROM DAY TO DAY-PROBA-BILITY OF ITS REPEAL.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. -Speaker Randall and

President pro tem. Ferry had a conference this afternoon in regard to the embarrasements tikely to result from the provision of the Electoral act which prohibits a dissolution of the joint meeting of the two houses "until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed, and the result declared." This provision of the act is closely followed by others which anthorize either house to take a recess from the afternoon of one day until an hour not later than 10 o'clock next morning, in the event of questions having arises in regard to the counting of any electoral votes, and also to proceed with its ordinary business while any question is being considered by the Commission. The effect of the first described provision will be, however, to keep both houses technically in contimons session, so that all proceeding in either one of them until the completion of the count must bear the date of to-day. This will greatly impede legislative date of to-day. This will greatly impede tegislative business, as under the rules a single objection is sufficient in many cases to prevent the consideration of certain classas of business until the next legislative day after it is presented. Difficulties might also aries concerning bills sent to the President for his approval, pending the completion of the count, as they would all bear the legislative date of to-day.

The Speaker and Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who is also a member of the House Committee on Rules, called on Mr. Ferry a same at the House Committee on Rules, called on Mr.

The Speaker and Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who is also a member of the House Committee on Rules, called on Mr. Ferry as soon as the House took its recess; and he invited senators Blame, Hamilia, and Conkling to participate in the conference on the subject, as the result of which it was agreed to be necessary to immediately repeal as much of the Electeria act as prelibits adjournments from day to day, white questions remain under consideration by the commission. Mr. Wilson will tomorrow offer a bill in the House for this purpose, and it will doubtless be promptly passed by both bodies.

The subject was also discussed informally in the Executive session of the Senate this afternoon.

THE OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- When the Senate ascembled to-day the Chaplain made a prayer invoking Providence to aid the two houses of Congress to execute in the light of the sun, before all the people, the grave duties of the day; that the spectacle might be unmarked by whatsoever is unseemly, and that the President of the Senate might be strengthened and act wisely in all

Senator Edmunds submitted a concurrent resolution that the public proceedings of the Electoral Commission be printed in The Congressional Record, and also that a number of copies, equal to the number of copies of The the commission, and the residue for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives.

and House of Representatives.

Senator Merrimon inquired if that would embrace the
debates before the commission. Senator Edmunds repiled in the affirmative. The resolution was then agreed

The Chair hald before the Senate the following com-

munication from the Electoral Commission:

To the President of the Senate.

Siz: I have the honor to inform the Senate that the
Commission constituted under the act of Congress approved Jan. 29, 1877, entitled "An act to provide for
and regulate the counting of voice for President and
Vice President, and the deciden of questions arising
thereon, for the term commencing March 4, 1877," has
met, and the members thereof having taken and submission of the presented by law, organized and is new

President of the Commission. This was placed on file. A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Semite that the Heuse was now ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of opening

and counting the votes for President and Vice-President. The President pro tempere said it was the intention of the Chair to appoint as tellers on the part of the Schate one Republican and one Democrat, but noticing the nction of the House, he had determined to appoint two Republicans. He therefore appointed Schator Sargent of California and Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Sargent said there were special reasons why he must decline, one of which was that he was a member of the Florida Investigating Committee. The restantion of Mr. Sur-gest was necepted, and Scintor Ingalls of Kausas was

January, known as the Electoral Count act, the Senate was required to appear in the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock te-day, to take part in the count of the voics for President and Vice President and the United States. It now lacked two minutes of that time. Senater Edmunds of Vermont moved that the Senate now present in a besty to the Hall of the House of Representatives. This was agreed to, and the Senate, headed by its officers, left the Camarber.

PRELIMINABLES IN THE HOUSE,

In the House of Representatives, shortly after the call to order of the marring session, the Chair appointed as tellers on the part of the House in counting the electeral votes Messra. Cook (Georgia), and Stone of Missourt, both Democrats.

Mr. Kasson of Iowa called the Chair's attention to the fact that both tellers had been chosen from the majority, and that it was customary in such cases to have a representative of the minority appointed.

representative of the minority appointed.

The Speaker—The gentlemen have been appointed by
the Cimir under authority of the House, and that fact has been communicated to the President of the Scuate, and the Chair understands that he will appoint two of the Mr. Kasson-That will have been done on account of

the action of the Speaker. The Speaker-The chair does not feel offended. He has

simply done his duty. Mr. Cex of New-York—Nevertheless it is an insolence

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, stating that the commission was ready to perform its duties. The Senate resolution was agreed to for the publica-

tion of the proceedings of the commission,
Mr. Payne of Ghio offered a resolution directing the

Clerk of the Hense to inform the Senate that it was ready to receive that body for the purpose of opening and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-Presi

The House then took recess until 12:55 p. During the recess of a quarter of an hour the buzz of During the recess of a quarter of an hour the buzz of conversation on the floor and in the galleries had full scope, but as the dan showed the approach of the hour of 1 p. m. the Spender exerted himself to enforce and to preserve order. The galleries were packed with specta-tors, but of a higher class than usual, because admission was only obtained by tickets, of which each member and Senator had three at his disposal. Judges Miller and Field of the Supreme Court were the first of the Judges who presented themselves. They came in without account Field of the Supreme Court were the first of the Judges who presented themselves. They came in without any formality and look two of the chairs in the area to the jet of the moin able. At two reliantees past 1 o'clock the Speaker amounced the arrival of the Senate of the United States, and all the members of the House, at the Speaker's tap, arose and remained standing while the Senate, preceded by its clerk, deorkeeper, and other officers, filed down the main siste and took the seats set apart in the first four rows on the right, or Democratic side of the chamber.

THE COUNT BEGINS.

The President of the Speate took the chair, having the

The President of the Senate took the chair, having the

Speaker on his right. When the Schators and members were all seated, the President of the Senate rose, and using the gavel to enforce order and silence, said : The joint convention of the two houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice-President will now come to order.

rill now come to order.

Then, while perfect silence reigned in the chamber, the

President of the Senate said:

In obedience to the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have fact to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting and declaring of the results of the electoral votes for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States for the

term of four years commencing on the 4th day of March next. In compliance with the law, the President of the Sonate will now proceed in the presence of the two houses to open all of the certificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama.

Then the strong box in which the certificates were car ried in by Mr. Bassett, the assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, having been placed on the desk before him, the President of the Senate opened it, and taking from it the certificate from the State of Alabama, handed it to the tellers who were seated just below him at the Clerk's desk, and Senator Allison, one of the tellers, proceeded to read the document in extenso; the result of it all being that Samuel J. Tilden of New-York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana had received the 10 electoral votes of Alabama. The Vice-President then said that the certificate from Alabama by messenger having been read, the duplicate certificate which had been received by mail would now be read. Representative Stone of Missouri proceeded to read the duplicate certificate, but the reading was interrupted by Senator Conkling of New-York, who suggested that it was hardly necessary to read the duplicate certificates, but that when the firs certificate was read by one teller, the other tellers should look over the duplicate in order that the comparison might be made. The President of the Senate asked whether there was any objection to the proposition, and there being none, he stated that that course would be parsued. Mr. Stone having then resumed and completed the reading of the daplicate certificate, the presiding officer said : "Are there any objections to the certificate from the State of Alabama?" After a pause, "The Chair hears none. The votes of the State of Alabama will be counted; one of the tellers will announce the votes so there may be no mistake." The result was announced by Representative Cock of Georgia.

The same ceremony was observed in reference to the

The same ceremony was observed in reference to the next State—Arkansas—except that the reading of the duplicate certificate was omitted. The result was announced that the six votes of the State of Arkansas were given for Thiem and Hendricks.

The next State was Unifornia, and the result was announced as six votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed in succession Colorido, with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Connecticut, with six votes for Thiden and Hendricks, and Pelaware, with three votes for Thiden and Hendricks. When the reading of the Delaware certificates was concluded the presiding efficer asked (inadvertently) if there was any objection to counting the votes of the State of Florida; but he immediately corrected himself and substituted Delaware, amid suppressed but general laughter, because on Florida the first scrious conflict was to come.

OBJECTIONS TO FLORIDA'S VOTE. OBJECTIONS TO FLORIDA'S VOIE.

Then Florida was reached, and Representative Stone, the teller, proceeded to read the certificate. The reading of the first certificate showed the four votes of Florida to have been given for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding efficer handed to the teller another certificate received from the same State, which, on being read by Representative Stone, showed the four votes of Florida to have been given for Tilden and Hendricks. The fermer certificate was authenticated by the late Governor, Stearns; the latter by Attorney-General Cocke. Then the presiding officer banded down to the tellers still another certificate from the State of Florida, received through a messenger on the 31st of January, and a corre sponding one received by mail on the 30th of January. This third is an anthentication of the act of the electors who voted for Tilden and Hen tricks, and is made by the present Governor, Drew. After half an hour had been spent in reading the papers accompanying the third cer-tificate, Scuator Conkling proposed that the reading be regarded as completed and that the result be announced, as under the late act of Congress all the papers would be referred to the provisional tribunal raised to examine such questions. There being no objection, it was so or

dered. The presiding officer asked whether there were object tions to counting the vote of the State of Florids. Representative Field of New-York rose and sent to the clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate (for Hayes and Wheeler), signed by Senators Jones (Fla.), Cooper (Tenn.), McDonald (Ind.), and by Representatives Field (N. Y.), Tucker (Va.), Jenks, (Penn.), and Springer (El.) Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, proceeded to read the paper. It asserts that those persons (Pierce, Humphreys, Helden, and Young), assuming to not as Presidential electors, never were duly appointed by the State of Florida or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons had been elected and had an irreveca-ble title to that office; that the certificate of the first four persons was untruly and corruptly procured and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late Governor; that they were usurpers,

and that their acts were illegat, null, and void. Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Cierk's desk, on behalf of himself and Record, be printed separately, 500 cepies for the use of the commission, and the residue for the use of the Senate senatives Woodburn, Dunnell, Kasson, and McCrary, scatatives Woodbarn, Dannell, Kasson, and McCray, three several sets of objections to the votes east by Messas. Call, illuston, Bullock, and Yongo, the Danceratte electors, on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the Constitution and laws. Senater Jones of Plorida made objection severally to Mr. Humphreys, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States. Representative Kasson of lows made an additional objection to the flural serior certificates, because they were not authenticated by a person who held the office of Governor at the time that the functions of the electors were exercised.

The President of the Senate face said: "Are there further objections to the comming of the votes of the State of Floridal [After a pane.] If there be none the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral College Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now witherly we like clamber, so that the House may separately determine the objections."

separately determina the objections.

A buzz of dissent as to the cleaning part of the sentence pervaled the chamber, but the presiding officer made no change. The Senate retired, and the joint convention

per and a the sanate retired, and the joint convention was closed for the day.

Durar the session of the joint convention, Mesors, Charles O'Coner, Win. M. Everts and Edwin W. Stouchton of New-York, Jeremian Black of Pennsylvania, and Qui. Shermian occupied seals on the floor of the House.

IN THE COMMISSION.

Washington, Feb. 1 .- The Tripartite Commission appointed under the provisions of the Electoral act to hear and decide all matters in dispute affecting the vote for President and Vise-Presiden, Inset at 3 o'clock to-day in the room of the Supreme Court at the Capital. The fournal of the preceding reasion was read. corrected, and approved. A communication from

two houses of Congress, in joint session, was presented by Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and read as follows:

Hall of the House of Refreshntatives, Feb. 1, 1877.

To the President of the Commission: More than one return or paper, purporting to be a return or certificate of electoral votes of the State of Florida having been received and this day opened in the presence of the two noises of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, the said returns, with all accompanying papers, and also the objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the commission, as previded by law. Thos. W. Fenry, President of the Senate.

The Presiding Justice-It is suggested, and I think very properly, that the doors may now be opened and

that proper persons be admitted.

Justice Bradley-I understand there are three certificales from the State of Florida that have been sent to us. I should think that the proper course would be to bave those three certificates read, and then, as each is read, let the parties be called upon to state whether they are obd to and who are the objectors. Until we read those certificates, or hear them read, we do not know what we have before us. After that it will be time to take such other order in regard to the proceedings as

The Presiding Justice-1 will adopt that suggestion without a vote.

THE DOCUMENTS TO BE PRINTED. Mr. Justice Miller-I had the pleasure, Sir, if it was a pleasure, of listening to the reading of these documents in the House of Representatives. If the papers about in the House of Representatives. If the papers about the State of Florida are read it will take an hour to read them. The objections are not used to the papers making the objections. I presume they will be printed. They certainly ought to be printed, and then everybody can read them, without consuming an hour of time in doing that which every man will want to do for himself more carefully. I think if brother Bradley had known as I know the length of these papers, he would perhaps withdraw his motion.

The Presiding Justice—Does Justice Bradley withdraw his motion I

his metion I Mr. Justice Bradley—I did not make a motion. I merely

Mr. Justice Bradley - I not not make a motion. The con-mode a suggestion.

Representative Payne - I move that the certificates with the papers be printed at security an hour as possible. The Presiding Justice—The motion before the com-mission is that the three-errificates in the case of Florida be printed, with the objections thereto. If that is your pleasure, you will say "Yea." (Putting the question.) It is agreed to. How soon can they be printed? Mr. Justice Field—hould we not have copies of the

papers presented!
The Presiding Justice—I suppose the certificates and The F. siding Justice—I suppose the certificates and objections may be printed in a very short time. The secretary with understand that the motion is intended to include the certificates, the objections and the papers that accompany the certificates, and nothing class. It is desirable that they should be printed with as little delay as possible. That matter being disposed of, I am requested to inquire if there are counsel present who will take part after the managers or objectors have stated the case on the one side and the other I are. Evarts—Mr. President, Senator Sargent has come in, and will state what he has to say in that regard.

THE OBJECTORS.

The Presiding Justice-I will withdraw the inquiry as put, and say to Mr. Sargent that inquiries have been made as to the objectors. Senator Sargent—The objectors—the persons whose

names are signed to the papers-are Senators Conover, names are signed to the papers—are Senators Conover, Sargent, and Sberman, and Measts. McCrary, Kasson, Woodburn, and Dunnell, members of the House. There has been no opportunity up to this moment of consulting with these gentlemen to ascertain which of them will state to the commission their objections.

The Presiding Jastice—Two objectors may represent the case in this tribunal.

Senator Sargent—So we understand by the rules.
The Presiding Justice—Who are the two f
Senator Sargent—There has been no opportunity for
consultation to ascertain which of the objectors would
present the matter to the court.
The Presiding Justice—Please make them known to the
commission as seen as is convenient.

The Presiding Justice—Please make them known to the commission as soon as 5 convenient.

Senator Sargent—We will do so.
The Presiding Justice—Will Mr. Field state the names of the objectors on the other side!

Representative Field—The objectors to the flust returns are Senator Jones of Fiorida, Senator Cooper, and Representatives Thompson, Jenks, and myself.

EXIENT OF THE INQUIRY.

EXIENT OF THE INQUIRY.

Representative Abbott-Mr. President, I desire to in mire whether the motion made in reference to printing covers the printing of all papers that are sens here, with the objections, because it seems to me that we are to consider all papers sent, with the objections, and it is just as material for us to have those papers printed, so that we can consider them, as it is to have the objections

themselves.

The Presiding Justice—I do not understand the vote in that way at present. It is that the ectificates, with the objections and the papers which accompany the certificates, shall be printed, not all the papers that may have been sent.

been sent.

Representative Abbotti-I suggest then that if we are to consider the papers accompanying the objections, they may at some point of time be made part of the cause. The objections themselves would hardly be understood without the papers, and we should have those papers printed or put in such form as will enable us to act on them.

The Presiding Justice—There is no motion on that subjects.

Representative Abbott—I move then that the papers accompanying the objections be also printed.

Senator Edmunds—Mr. President, I submit that it is possible, under the statute under which we are acting, that there may be no papers lawfully and within the statute accompanying an objection. The statute provides for papers that accompany certificates, but as I remainder at this moment (I speak subject of course, to correction) it does not provide for papers accompanying the objections, so that I think it will be a matter for the consideration of the commission in consultation how far in printing the testimony that may be offered, whether by objectors or anybody else, we ought to go. It may be a question for consideration whether time would warrant us in receiving and printing everything that may be proposed on eitder side.

Senator Thurman—Mr. President, it is true that the Representative Abbott-I move then that the papers

coposed on either side. untor Thurman-Mr. President, it is true that the be proposed on either side.

Senator Thurman—Mr. President, it is true that the stante requires papers accompanying certificates to be inductive the commission, but it also authorizes the commission to take not view all documents, depositions, and other papers that may be competent and pertinent to inis inquiry, and if we have received papers from either of the houses which in the estimation of the houses it is proper to send to us, it seems to me that we must look at them and see whether they are competent and pertinent. I think, therefore, that it is motion to print onght to be adopted. That will not delay us in having by to-morrow morning as early as we see sit to meet, printed copies of the certificates and the objections. We can give directions that they shall be sent to us immediately, and the printing of these other papers can go on. Knowing the great rapidity with which work is done at the Government Printing of these other papers can go on. Knowing the great rapidity with which work is done at the tovernment Printing of these them such that they shall be sent to us immediately, and the printing of these other papers can go on. Knowing the great rapidity with which work is done at the Government Printing of these other papers haps the major that the law, the objections only are to be sent here; and I fancy that those papers, if they are sent here at all, must come as part of the objections, so that perhaps the motion to print the objections would carry with it, necessarily, the printing of those papers, I do not see how they get here except as papers accompanying the certificates, or as part of the objections. Of course I have no desire o inne de the printing of the objections of the objections would carry with a certificates, but wish to get them as soon as possible.

able.
Senator Edmunds—Mr. President, in order that we may senator that topic I move the motion of Judge Abbott se, for the time being, influent the table, so that we may consider about it a little afterward.
The Presiding Justice—The motion is to buy the motion The Freshman Justice of Junge About upon the table.

Representative Abbutt-1 withdraw the motion for the time, to be renewed at a subsequent time. THE COUNSEL.

The Presiding Judge-The motton is withdrawn. [A pause.] I am requested now to call for the names of counsel who appear in the case on each side.

Representative Field—We have several counsel on our

Representative Field—We have several counsel on our side. We have Mr. O'Conor of New-York, Judge Black of Perhayivanta, Judge Trambull of Illinois, Mr. Marrick of Washington, and Mr. Green of New-Jersey. The Presiding Justice—Counsel not exceeding two in number on each side are allowed to participate in argument. septative Field-We have not selected those two.

guient.

Representative Field—We have not selected those two. I only mentioned the names to you in answer to the question how many there are who are concerned in the case. We shall arrange that matter in the course of the evening. The Presiding Justice—That will answer. Who are connected in the other side!

Mr. Evarts—As representing objectors to certificates of her than those that have been represented in the casmeration by Mr. Field, I will state that have seen represented in the casmeration by Matthews, Shell abarese, and invested are expected to represent objectors in some of the cases which will appear; and I would ask the instruction of the court—it is peritheat to make the inquiry—as to what is included in the charace "on the ments of any case presented to it," whether that means any issue joined on objections to any particular certificath or whether it includes all which arise in the case of a particular State.

The Presiding Justice—I think the counted will have to judge of that mather for themselves. Unless they have some question to submit to the commission, it is hardly within the province of the Presiding Justice to determine that.

Mr. Evarts-We understand then, if the commission please, that the designation of two coursel will be suf-ficiently early made when the case is Up I Sensitor Edmunds-That is merely for the final argu-

SPECIAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS,

Representative Garfield-I think there was one objection tiled regarding which no action has been taken-an objection I believe from Senator Jones. I mave heard the Proceeding of the commission make no minuten to it.
I inquire whether there is any special hearing to be had
on that objection? I think it was different from the
other objects as which have been first. I reser to it be-

raced to.
scaling Justice-My impression is although 1 do
scaling Justice-My impression is although 1 do

two upon the other. Unless otherwise advised by the continuesion, that will be the railing. Perceivalative Field—Will you allow me to say that perhaps there may be some mistinderstanding in regard to that role animas I state to you precisely the facts. The Presiding Justice—Proceed, Str. Representative Field—There are objections to the four voice of Fourida on each side; that is to say, we object to the four voices mentioned in the first returns—Senator Edmands—Which are they?

Representative Field—They are, if I may use the names of the candidates, the flaves electors. We object on our part to those votes, certificates and lists.

Mr. Edmands—And the other gentlemen object to the others if

entative Field-Mr. Sargent, Mr. Kasson, and Representative Field—Mr. Sargent, Mr. Kasson, and gentiemen on the other side specifically object to ours. Then there is the admittonal objection made by Seinfor Jones of Florida and others to one of the Haves electors as neeligible under the Constitution. That is a distinct matter and we supposed it would be taken up quite distinctly. It is a numer officer and should not furnisher the principal one, and, if the commission will allow us, we will designate as objectors Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jenks. I suppose the discussion of that matter will not take up much of the time of the commission. At all events, as a matter of form, if you will allow us, we will suggest that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jenks be the objectors, and as to commel, we will advise to might and inform the commission to morrow who will represent us.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PUBLIC SESSION. The Presiding Justice-When you are advised what you desire, you will submit a motion to the commission and I will have it determined. At present I am not prepared to rule otherwise than I have ruled. If there be no further suggestion to be presented, I will put the question to the commission that when this commission adjourn it adjourn to meet at half-past to o'clock to-morrow morn-

ing.
Senator Edmunds—I will move, so that we shall not keep waiting centlemen who wish to prepare their matters for the commission, that the public sittings of the commission be now adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Senator Thurman. But the commission to continue in

Session to day!
Senator Edmunds—Yes, for consultation.
The Presiding Justice—Under the circumstances I will put the motion, with the consent of the mover, that when the commission adjourn it adjourn neall to morrow at 10½ o'clock. The motion was agreed to.
Senator Fredinghuysen—I was about to suggest that it would be well to understand from the objectors and consol whether they will be prepared to go on to-morrow mention.

Representative Field—On our part, we are prepared to c on at any moment. We are prepared to go on now if on wish.
The Presiding Justice—The gentlemen present may un-

derstand that there will be no further public bisidess transacted by the commission to-day. The commission will remain for private consultation.

The room having been cleared, the commission remained for consultation, and after some time spent in deliberation, the commission adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

THE FLORIDA PROTESTS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The objection to the

reception of the Republican votes from Florida, pre-sented by Mr. Field, was made in the name of Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida, Senator Cooper of Tenessee, and Senator McDonald of Indiana, and Repreentatives Field of New-York, Tucker of Virginia, Jenks of Pennsylvania, and Springer of Illinois. The objection specifies, first, that the Republican electors Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were not appointed in the man ner the Legislature of Florida and directed, nor in any manner whatever.

The second point is that Wilkinson Call, James R.

Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock were apwith amusing incidents. In conclusion he said: "On the

pointed electors in such a manner as its Legislature had directed. The objection specifies third that the Democratic elec-

ors were appointed by the voters of the State at the election, which appointment gave to the appointees an irrevocable title that could not be changed or set aside or conferred on any other person.

The fourth and fifth points are that the certificate given to the Republican elector was "in all respects untrue, and was corruptly procured and made in pursa-

ance of a conspiracy to deprive the people of Florida of their rights, and to deceive the authorities of the Union; and that the certificates were made out under that conspiracy." It is then declared, sixthly, that the Democratic electors were appointed in pursuance of the Constitution and law of the State. The judgment of the Circuit Court for the Second District of the State, moreover, procandidates for electors, declared that the

nounced, in a proceeding of brought by the Democratic against the Republican candidates for electors, declared that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, the Republican electors, were not, nor was any one of them, elected, chosen, or appointed, or entitled to be declared electors, or to receive certificates of election or appointment as such electors, and that they were usurpers, and their acis and doings as such were illegal, null, and void; and it is further considered and developed that the Democratic electors were at said election duly elected, and were entitled to be declared appointed as such electors, and to have and to receive the certificates of such electors, and to have and enjoy the pay and emolument thereof. The objection further the pay and emolument thereof. The objection further specifies that in pursuance of the decision of the court, the new Governor of Florida gave the Democratic electors certificates and triplicate lists.

Among the papers submitted with the objection are the following, viz.: First, so much of the official Congressional Record of Feb. 1, 1877, as contains the report of the House committee on the recent election in Florida; second, the original report of said committee; third, a certified copy of the act of the Lexislature of Florida, approved Jan. 17, 1877, emilien "An act to precure a lexal canvass of the election held on the 7th of November, 1876;" fourth, a certificate of the State canvassers of the election held in November, 1876 state Jan. 19, 1877; fifth, a certified copy of an act of the Lexislature of the State of Florida, approved Jan. 30, 1877, entitled "An act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors of President and Vice President;" sixth, the certificate of Gov. Drow of the names of the electors; seventh, the certificate of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Young, E. E. Billion, and Robert Bullock of the vote cast by them; eigeth, the record of the preceedings and largement of the Certificate of Courty, the act of the Lexislature of specifies that in pursuance of the decision of the court, and Robert Bullock of the Yote cast by them; eigsth, the record of the precedings and ladgment of the Circuit Court of Leon Courty, the act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, at proved Jan. 26, 1877, aforesaid, and the certificate of the State Canvassers.

THE REPUBLICAN PROTEST. Senator Sargent presented the following objection:

Senator Sargent presented the following objection:

An objection is interposed to the cerifficates or papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral vote of the State of Florida, as having been east by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Yenge, R. B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, appon the ground that said certificates or papers are not authenticated according to the requirement of the Constitution and laws of the United States so as to cattlic them to be received or read as the votes stated therein, or any of them, to be counted in the election of President and Vice-President.

S. B. CONOVER,
A. S. BALGENT.

Be counted in the stead of the

On the same behalf Senator Surgent presentalives, lowing objections hearing the same signatures:

An objection is interposed to the certificates or papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of the State of Florida as having been cast by James Yonge, Wilkinson Call, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bailock, upon the ground that said certificates or papers do not include or are not necompanied by (in the package or include or are not necompanied by (in the package or includent of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses) the certificate of the executive, authority of the Sinte of Florida of the list of said circlors, Yonge, Call, Hilton, and Bullock, or any of them, as being said electors, nor are said estificates or papers objected to accompanied by a raile or having been appointed or as being clactors to ast the electoral vote of Florida, or entitling the votes test that the electoral vote of Florida, or entitling the votes tast of the electoral vote of Florida, or entitling the votes tast the electoral vote of Florida, or entitling the votes

east the electoral vote of Florids, or entitling the votes of said Yonge, Cali, Hilton, and Bullock, or either of them, to be counted in the election of the President of the United States or of the Vice-President of the United ates. On the same belialf S mater Sirgent presented another objection, signed as before, to the effect that valid estimates have already been received from Florida from the Republican electors that these electors were duly appointed, and their votes are entitled to be counted.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR OBJECTED TO. Senator Jones of Florida presented a turther objection

The undersighed object to the counting of the view of C. Humphreys as an elector for the State of Florida, non-the ground that the said Hamphreys was appointed shipping commissioner, under the tovernment of the notest States, at Penagoda, Phoria, hereoforce on the 1-day of December, 1872, and quantied as such therefor

C. W. Joses, Schulor.
C. G. Thousson,
Member of the House of Lepresentatives,
Min. RASSON'S RUMONSTRANCE. Mr. Kasson read the following objection in behalf of

Mr. Kasson read the telescoping conserved in security the Republicans:

The understand object to the fast occur read, purpering to be a certificate of clot fors and of the electronal value of the flast of Forday, and to the constitute of the votes named in it, because the saint is not earlifed as required by the constitution and laws of the control states the certificates being by an older office in said states of the analogical in the promises at the time when the clot for ware appointed, for at the time when the clot for ware appointed, for at the time when the time flow of the electors were experience, for another the duties of Law de Lors hard have activated and the forest of Period at the time of the neith of the duties of the control of the right of the duties of the control of the right of the first of the securic as required by two.

Second: Lecture the proceedings as reclied therein as certifying the qualification of the research the law is certifying any right in the said Call, Yonge, littion and balanch, to can the electron ware of the said State of Florida.

Third: Recented the said proceeding and certificates are not and and void of effect as retroetive proceedings.

Third: herains the said protective proceedings.

A. A. SANGENT,

JOHN SHERMAN,

John A. Kisson, S. A. Huntaut, Members of the House of Representatives.

THE SINKING FUND DEBATE. SHEEMAN AND THURMAN PRESSING THE LATTER'S

BILL-WEST ARGUES FOR MODERATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 1.-The Pacific Railroad

Sinking Fund bill held the floor in the Senate all the afternoon yesterday. A vote would have been reached had it not been for the indisposition of tlen. Gordon, who desires to speak in support of his substitute for the more trenchant measure of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Huntington of the Central Pacific, Mr. Dillon of the Union Pacific, and many other prominent officers and financiers connected with the two roads, are here watching the progress of legedation They appear to be wifling to accept the Gordon bill, under which each road is to pay \$750,000 appurable into a sinking fond, and they make use of this measure as a shield with which to protect themselves against the passage of the committee's bill.

Mr. West delivered a long speech on the side of the railroads, and Mr. Sherman and Mr. Thurman replied. Mr. Thurman stated that the practical man replied. Mr. Thurman stated that the practical effect of the Gordon plan is to have the Government go on paying \$3,000,000 a year interest on the railroad bonds, the roads meanwhile putting together only \$1,500,000 annually into the sinking fund; but by reckoning compound interest on these payments the principal and interest of the debt is to be wiped out in twenty-odd years. The Judiciary Committee proposes to make the roads pay one-fourth of their net carnings into the sinking fund, not to exceed, however, the sum of \$1,500,000 each. They assert that the companies can do this, that they can pay the interest on their mortgage bonds, and besides, even in these duil times, can pay between 3 and 4 per cent dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Sherman asserted to-day that the companies ought to ask for no more liberal terms than these, in view of the fact that only a single road in Ohio, and scarcely a score of roads in the whole country, now pay dividends. The chief argument against the bill is that Congress has no right to pass it because it changes the existing contract between the Government and the companies. The answer to this is, that Congress specially reserved the right to alter, amend, or repeal the acts meorporating the companies and conferring their franchises.

It is scarcely probable that any legislation on this subject will be adopted this session. There is not time enough, with the electoral count on hand, to pass any vigorously contested measure like the Thurman bill. effect of the Gordon plan is to have the Government

OPPRESSION OF CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. At the chapel of the Charlier Institute, at Fifty-eighth-st. and Sixth-ave., last evening, the Rev.

and the Turks. The first portion of the lecture was devoted to graphic descriptions of life in Turkey, varied

borders of Europe lies the great Ottoman Empire. It is a withered empire, tottering to its fall. It contain a withered empire, tottering to its fall. It contains about 10,000,000 inhabitants, only about one-third of whom are Turks. The other two-thirds, Christian people, are trodden down and oppressed. It is a great religious despotism, drunk with the blood of Christians. A few years ago Russia said to the nations of Europe which had been upholding Turkey, 'Turkey is sick; let her die and we will divide her up between us.' England, France, and Russia would have possessed her, and civilized her, and removed this harrier to the progress of Europe. Such dens as are held in Turkey cannot live; her downfall is not far off. There is no other part of the globe in which we do not find that people may exercise their rights. But right is mighter than wrong, and in the world's great battle the omnipotent arm of truth strikes home for freedom and for God."

XLIVIA CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION-THE KELLOGO GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA CHARGED WITH PRAUD AND INCOMPETENCY-REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTER ON THE ELIGIBILITY OF CER-TAIN ELECTORS.

SENATE WASBINGTON, Feb. 1, 1877 SENATE....WASBINGTON, Feb. 1, 1877.

In the Senate to-day the CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing the passage by that body over the President's veto of the will to abolish the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and to transfer its duties to the District Commissioners. On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vt.) the bill and the veto were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. EGGY (Dem., Mo.) presented joint resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of the sneedy construction of the Transcontinental Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Committee on Railronds.

Mr. CHAFFEE (Rep., Col.) presented the credentials of
Henry M. Teller, who was elected United States Schator
from the State of Colorado for six years from March 4,

877. Placed on file. Mr. KOBERTSON (Rep., S. C.) presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of the white and colored citizens of South Carolina, which was held at Barnwell Court-house on the 15th of January, and seked that they be read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read, as follows:

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read, as follows:

BARNWELL COURTHOUSE, S. C., Jan. 15, 1877.

At a mass usering of the chirens of Earnwell, S. C., held this day at Earnwell Court-house, the following resolutions submitted by Mr. E. Mercer Simpter, were unanimously

this day at Bartwell Contributes, the following harmonically submitted by Mr. 8. Mercer Simpler, were unanimously adopted:

Remoteral, That the 700 colored voters who enrolled their names in the Bemocratic clubs and the 976 who cast their ballots for Gen, Wade Hamuton and the cardidates on his black, did so to secure to their native State honest government and home rule, and to free her from the thieving Government and home rule, and to free her from the thieving Government and home rule, and to free her from to rury tearpet-baggers and infamous scallawags.

Mr. SARIGENT (Rep., Cal.) interrupting, said he objected to the further reading of the respectful hanguage. There had been enough of vitugeration in every form, and he had no doubt a body of men could be collected together any where to denounce those whom they did not like. Again, it was not stated that the paper was addressed to the Senate, and therefore it should not be received.

ived.

After some discussion the reading was continued. The After some discussion the reading was continued. The resolutions conclude as follows:

Resolved, That we indigmantly repel as a vile and malicious slander the charge that intimidation was used to force us to the performance of this wise and parifolic duty; that we cast our ballots as free and independent citizens, and that the only threats made or volvace used in the canvass were made and used against un by radical parlisans to prevent us from going to the poins and exercising this franchise.

Besolved, That Senator Robertson and Representative Smalls of this C. ngressional district be requested to present these resolutions to their respective houses in the Congress of the United states.

JOHN J. MAHER, President.

A. C. DIBBLE, Secretaries.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep., S. C.) said he knew the President, Junige Maher; he was elected judge by the Republicans.

dent, Judge Maher; he was elected judge by the Republicans.

The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SAULE-LUXY (Dem., Del.) presented a printed memorial, siened by bankers, merchants, chergymen, and others in New-Orieans, in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisians, in which they speak of the Kellogg Government in that Etate as the objected, and cell upon the people of the country not to believe the charges of fraud and violence made against the people of Louisians.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said this paper contained many charges. If they were false, it was the most atrocuous piece of hying done this century, and there had been a good deal of it. The country should know how many of the accusations hurled against Louisians were true and how many were false. He therefore moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that said committee to intrusted to summon such of the signars of the paper as they might dean advisable to give evidence upon the accusations made by them.

Mr. SALLSEURY said he was perfectly willing that.

thigh deem advisions to give evidence upon the accusa-lenss made by them.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he was perfectly willing that the paper should be referred to the committee, and let the committee take such action as it might think proper. He saw no good to be accomplished by summoning those

He saw no good to be accomplished by summonier those who signed the paper.

Mr. McMillan (Rep., Minn.) said this memorial had some time since been published in the newspapers of the country, and why it should be presented here to-day, unless it was to produce some effect upon the counting of the electoral vote, he could not see. If such was the motive it was an unworthy one.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the paper was placed in his hands this morning, and it was ins habit upon receiving a paper to present it to the Senate at the first opportunity. It seemed a range to him that the Senators from Wisconsin and Minnesota should imply that the statements in the paper were false. The men who lived in Lomeana certainly knew more about the condition of affairs in that State than either of those Senators.

The motion of Mr. Howe to refer the paper, with instructions, was then agreed to.

affairs in that state rain ether of most seminors. The motion of Mr. Howe to refer the paper, with instructions, was then agreed to.

Mr. MAXEY (beam, Texas) submitted a resolution animorizing the treatient of the Senate to fill the vacanties on the Cammittees on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and on Education and Labor caused by the retirement of Mr. Key. Agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. Balley P. (Dem. Tem.) to fill the vacancy on each committee.

Mr. FERELING HUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) presented the creations of the Hon. Join R. Mr. Physics, decised United States Senator from New-Jersey for six years from March 4, 1877. Read and pinced on file.

Mr. WISDOM (Esp., Minn.) called up the House bill appropriating \$20,000 for the relat of the destitute poor of the Destrict of Cammon, and it was passed—Yeas, 53; Nava, 9—Mossit, Alcorn, Rooth, Ceckvall, Cooper, Hitchcock, AlcCreary, Maxey, Katsom, and Withers voting in

as electors of President and Vice-President, Satomated a relief in President to the alleged investible cleavars in New Jersey, Moscourt, Virginia, and began to read it. M. MERIMON (Dean, N. C.) raised the point of order that a sols-council see of the senare nad no right to make a report to the senate.

Mr. MICHELL, argued that the full committee had

Mr. MIJ(1816), argued that the full committee had authorized the subsectionalize to make the report.

Persong the discussion the Senate proceeded to the hall of the fedjessmathers. The proceedings here will be small strong at the wines. I A 16 minutes part 3 of check the behalf that results a strong at the personnel of the point of order intended by Mr. Meremon, and after some discussion Mr. Mr.BRIMON withdree his point of order, stating that the cleare showed how the report came before the Senate, and be, as a member of the committee, was not responsible for any statement of law or fact in the report.

was not responsible for any statement of law or fact in the report.

The report was then read by Mr. MUTCHELL, who give notice that the report in the Oregon case would be accounted at an early day.

The points of Mr. Milchell's report will be found else-

The points of Mr. Mitenell's report win co-where!
Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.), the minerity of the sub-complitive, said he had not had thue to prepare a report, but he could not agree with the unjurity of the committee in their conclusions. In his opinion Mr. Withanson, the New-Jersey elector, was eligible, as he ceased to be a New-Jersey elector, was eligible, as he ceased to be a New-Jersey elector, was children, as he ceased to be a Limited States Commissioner when he accepted the office of Chancellor of the State. As to the case of Frost, in Missouri, he was not disqualified on account of having taken the oath as a lieutenant in the army and subsequently joined the rebeilion. Besides, Mr. Frost was refleved of his political disabilities by the act of May 22,

It was ordered that the report of the sub-committee be printed.

The Senate then, at 4:15 p. m., went into Executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. Kasson

may be declared elected, all parties—the entire people-

"The unphilosophical jackass of The Chicago Times," begins The Tribune of that place. These subtle distinctions cannot be too much insisted on if we are to continue to use adjectives at all.—[The N. Y. Graphic. Dr. 8. Irenœus Prime delivered an address on Turkey

THE COURTS.

HELD FOR FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY E. L. Snow and George W. Snow, who for merly carried on business as dealers in galvanized from goods under the firm name of Snow & Son at No. 206 goods under the firm name of Subw & Son at No. 206 Water-st., were argusted yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard on a warrant issued by Com-missioner Betts, charged with fraudulent bankrupter, Their affidavits placed their liabilities at \$167,000, and they offered to pay 40 cents on the dollar. The creditors began an investigation, additional assets were discor-ered, and the firm gave up \$30,000 more. Affidavits were made that the books had been mutilated and altered to conceal assets. Mr. Levy, a former partn'r of the concess a nesets. At Levy, a former partar of the elder Snow, declared that Snow had once proposed to him that the firm should should go into bankrupter and hold back a portion of their assets, and that Snow had been sent to the penitentiary for receiving stolen goods. One of the creditors swears that a short time before their failure one of the members of the firm had said that they could pay 99% cents on the follar, were they to anspead business. United States Commissioner Betts held the Snows in \$100,000 bail cach. They were afterwal taken before Judge Blatchford on a writ of habeas copus, and upon a statement by counsel that they were unable to give bail in that sum, the amount was reduced to \$10,000 cach.

Gilbert Bamberger and Simon Gaus, constituting the firm of Bamberger & Gaus, dealers in children's goods and underwear at No. 333 Canal-st., who were arrested in August, charged with fraudulent bankruptey, see again arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Denlett on a similar charge by other creditors. Lewis Gaus, son of Simon Gaus, who was a cierk in their employ, was also arrested; charged with perjury in his testimony in the bankruptey proceedings. They were held by Commissioner Betts in \$10,000 cach. elder Snow, declared that Snow had once proposed to

ARRESTED FOR ATROCIOUS DEPRAVITY.

Deputy United States Marshal Newcome returned to this city yesterday from Waynesboro, Virginia, having in custody Isane Rich, who is wanted by the French Government on a charge of rape committed apon Anna Ulman, 12 years of age. Rich was the proprietor of a small private echool and had under his charge sev-eral orphans and charity pupils. It is alleged that he became criminally intimate with a number of the hule girls in his school, and that the mother of one of them died from grief at her child's ruin. Rich fled to this country in 1876 and went to the Shenandoah Valler, in country in 1876 and went to the Sachandoan Valler, in Virginia, where he bought land in a wilderness ten miles from any human habitation. He was found by Depuy Marshal Newcome leading a hermit's life in a hat, with barely the necessaries of life. Ruch will be brought be fore United States Commissioner White for examination on Monday. He is said to have partially, acknowledged his guilt, and will offer to go home for trial without preliminary hearing. He is a Gorman-Swiss, about 36 years of age, and has a wife and four children living in

CIVIL NOTES. The referce's report in the case of Mary A. Van Doisen against John Van Doisen, for divorce, filed in the

Supreme Court yesterday, was in favor of the plaintiff. This suit arises out of the divorce suit of N. P. Rice against Anna P. Rice, in which the present defendant was charged with adultary with Mrs. Rice. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a documen yesterday on the demurrer rased to be complaint of the University of the City of New-York against

the Mayor, &c. An assessment was laid for \$1.440 on the pisintial's lots at Waverley place, and the lots were seld for non-payment. The principal point for the plaintiff was lack of publication of the ordinance in the corporation papers. Henry H. Dexter brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Ball & Ray for four years' commissions

on sales. He claims that he made sales to the amount of sales

on saces. The canada can be made accessed to the access of the canada of 1900, and wanted an examination of the firm's books. The starwer was that the application "was a fishing exertson." Jungs Jr. F. Duly yesteriday decided that the planniff was enriched to swonn statement from the defendant of sales by him, and if that I given within 20 days the books need not be produced.

The suit of John Paul against the city, broughton a certificate of indebtedness, issued by the town of Morta-alita. June 14, 1873 (before the annexation), was recently ania, June 14, 1915 (neteror the annexation), was recently tried before Judge J. E. Daly in the Special Term of the tomor Plens Court, the disputed point being whether the city should pay interest from the date of lesse or from the time when the demand was shade to the City Controller. The court yesternay decided that the city was hable for interest from the time of issuing the certificate.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon commenced an action against the city a few months ago for arrears of salary. He complains that his salary was fixed by law at \$5,000 ayear but the last seven menths of 1871 he was past at the rate of \$3,000 on y, and the balance steel for its \$5.33 s.3. The city demarted that the plaintif was a city and not a State officer, and therefore, that the Board of Apportionment had nower to deal with his salary. Judge Lawrence, in supreme Court, special Term, sustains the demuter and gives judgment for the city.

The complaint in the suit of Roswell B. Taylor

against the city has been dismissed. This is one of the almost innumerable claims of which the old Tweed Ring was the parent. The plaintiff sued as a ligner of the notorious Design parent. The plaintiff spea are ligner of the notocous living transcript to recover \$11,000 for publishing the mantes of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The city counter cisimed the noners which the transcript had fraudulently obtained during Tweed's time of power. The referred John P. O'Neil, found that for the work claimed (during the first three months of 1872) \$60.00 was the proper charge, but that between 1808 and 1872. The Transcript had fraudulently powered bills to be paid the overcharges on which amounted to \$173,318.90.

The suit of Thomas Cottman against the city was The suit of Thomas Cottman against the city was decided by Judice J. F. Daly, in the Common Pleas Court gesterday. The plantiff says he was tospector of street-learning from April, 2-70, to June, 1872, at \$4,000 per annum, and wis part up to March, 1872. In September, 1-71, the Beard of Heath cut off by resolution the salaries of all their employes, and plantiff a root to the heard in February, 1-572, offering to do the work granultonist from March 1, 1872. This was a centred. In April, 1-73, the bench passed a resolution areasing Cottman st. 1000 for his services in 1872, which he controller reased to usy. Cottman as of their based on the services in 1872, which he controller reased to usy.

' The suit of Peter M. Perine against D. C. Backus, which recently reme up in the Supreme Court, was brought to mergitive.

Art. MITCHELL (Rep., Oregob), from the sub-counsite of the Counself the decorate, an atterney, to currenter an assignment of the Counself the decorate, an atterney, to currenter an assignment of the counself the decorate, an atterney, to currenter an assignment of the Counself the decorate of Peter Martin, decorated interest in the actual operation of the Culted the decorate and the decorate of the matter of the second to the decorate of the second to the decorate of the matter of the decorate of the matter of the decorate of the decorate of the second to the decorate of the matter of the decorate of the matter of the decorate of the matter of the decorate of the decora

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Washington Place Court yesterday, James Deised, charact with extended the salion of Michael Byres, at No. 36, Hintsonest, and attempting to small some digars, was held in \$1,000 tail. There is also Thomas (Pairs, 124, 135), and John Solith, for attempting to since Thomas Gills in his school at No. 15 West Houstonest, on Weinerslay hight, were hold a \$1,000 tail. At the Yarkville Police Court yesterday, a little

At the Yarkville Police Court yesterday, a little of the least attract was seen from wandering about cleans lark, was seen to the favorable action. So, case her man as trille tratter, are 8 years, and soit that both her father and mother were dead, that can had keed with Mrs. Butler of Sa 6; West Ninthest, but vestering merching the later bane her out of the house and tend set to lost for another house.

Thaddons K. Whithoek, who is engaged in the sterney incomes at No. 43 Water at, has been indicate by its Grant are, under the Warehouse set, for a tempting to necessary, and the warehouse record for at tempting to necessary, and the warehouse record for a tempting to necessary the warehouse records for an tempting to necessary the saile, cut that there were no goods in Whatbock's peace at the correspond with those called nor by the rec-qut. He assartested years of and the those called nor by the rec-qut. He assartested years of any the saile, extend years and of Counce, and was held in \$1.500 bull.

In Mosey Jacobi, alias Dr. Franklin, of No. 161.

Dr. Moses Jacobi, alias Dr. Franklin, of No. 161 Dr. Moses Jacobi, alias Dr. Franklin, of No. 161.
Bleeckerst, who was arrested by Antiony Comstock on charge of sending obscene and immoral assisted circular through the mails, was treed in the United States areas (Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Bereicke, Progress, Parkling of the States and Court of the Court of t

DECISIONS-FEB. 1.

Supreme Court - Chambers - By Judge Lawrence.

The Marine lang of Chicago agt, Van Broot. - In the case in
49 N. Y., pp. 166-161, atthough it is stated that no cascada
was issued in the literities of the progression debice, those not
appear that the Court of Appeals had any stress specific
fact in archives at their descript. After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. KASSON (Rep., lown) called for the reading of the journal of yesterday in full, morder to consume the home which must chapse before the counting of the electronal votes, and to prevent a vote being taken on the resolution reported from the Special Committee on the Election in Florida. The Spraker appointed as tellers on the part of the house to count the electronal vote, Messrs. Cook (Pem., 6n) and 850me (Pem., Mo.) At home the Senate cuttered ine-chamber, and the time was seemided in counting the electronal votes until 3 p. m., when disagreements arose in the case of Florida, and the Smealer electronal votes until 3 p. m., when disagreements arose in the case of Florida, and the Smealer electronal votes until 3 p. m., when disagreements arose in the case of Florida, and the Smealer retured. [The proceedings will be found elsewhere).

The House at 305 resumed fis legislative business.
Mr. HOPK in's Dem., Ferm) meet the previous question in the resolution retree, but objection was made on the resolution of the chart of the delice and the stating of the house to some the until she minority report should have been presented.

The SPEAKER suggested that as this subject was now the unfinished business, it should be allowed to go over and come up to-morrow as the until shed business.
Mr. LAPHAM (Rep. N. Y.) made the point of order.
The SPEAKER suggested that as this subject was now the unfinished business, it should be allowed to go over and come up to-morrow as the until shed business.
Mr. LAPHAM (Rep. N. Y.) made the point of order.
The SPEAKER suggested that as this subject was now the unfinished business, congratulated the care of the delice of the force of the

diamissed; opinion.

tommon Pleas — Special Term—By Jurke J. F.,
Daly.—Matter of Yaks; Mahan act. Paniding.—counsel all
attend before one on Feb 2, 1877, at 1930. Jurker of was
ner.—Notice of this application must be given to the older
parties thereseed. Matter of Goldman - itel
parties thereseed. Matter of Goldman - itel
parties the both.—Writ discharged and prisoner discharged
printen Joues ag. Carpenner.—It defendant pay for exact
this proceeding and the referee's toes, and attend for exact
attachment will be stayed. Paul agt. The Mayor.—Mahan
attachment will be stayed. Paul agt. The Mayor.—Mahan
dended; no costs; opinion. Dexter agt. Ball.—Motion densi
defendant turnish sworm statements; opinion. Liking at
all agt. Underhill.—Motion granted; opinion, pages g will cordually and without reserve or qualification acqui-esce in the result." The standing committees were an-nounced as follows: Finance, John Kelly, chairman; Correspondence, Menzo Diefendorf; Naturalization, Henry R. David; Municipal Government, Whilam C. Whitney.